

TO 'DEMOCRATIZE' HUNGARY, IS AIM OF COUNT KAROLYI

Nobleman Returns Home After Visiting the United States and Has Plans for Many Reforms in His Country.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 29.—Count Michael Karolyi, a nobleman of one of the most conservative of the old families, who has thrown down the gauntlet not only to the all-powerful government leader Count Tisza but even to the opposition leaders, and who, at the possible cost of political ruin, has set out to democratize Hungary, tells the Associated Press that he is drawing his forces from America.

He was in the United States raising funds for a campaign in behalf of a more extended ballot in Hungary, when the war began but became interested Budapest finally, after being interested in France, and he has kept the pot boiling ever since.

Among other things in explaining his rupture with his old political intimates and his plan for democratizing, he said:

Value of Democracy.

"I came to appreciate the great value of democracy when I was in the United States. There I saw the way in which Hungarians who had emigrated from their fatherland, and who had never voted in their country, became valuable citizens, and I saw in what position of opulence they had brought themselves. A democratic reorganization of Hungary, the basis of which is the general right to vote, is a burning necessity for Hungary. Unfortunately, I discovered, in viewing of the party line of the inspiration and aims of the determined desire necessary for the creation of the general ballot. Therefore there arose between me and a part of the party vital differences in this connection."

Karolyi came into political life as the heir of his uncle, Count Alexander Karolyi, former leader of the ultra-conservative "High Agrarians." He was elected to the bicameral former parliament as president of this group, then split hopelessly with the members over the high protective duties that had shut out the Balkan states. He, resigned, dissociated himself with the agrarians, joined the inde-

pendents with the platform of Jozsef, the master of democracy, acutely sharpened, and now has left the independents to form a still more radical party.

Long before the war he claimed to have foreseen its possibility, and as a preventive measure against just such a Hungarian crisis, France and Russia, the capital she had for years been unable to get in Germany, and by making the loans there place France and Russia in a position of not venturing to go to war with a country indebted to them.

Attacks the Count.

When the war did come he attacked Count Tisza and his party savagely, and the opposition scarcely less vituperatively because they had consented to the ultimatum to Serbia without any conditions, in other words that they had not struck a bargain to support Austria-Hungary should it come to war in return for reforms that at the time too were being advocated and sought after eagerly, that they had not said: "We'll fight for you but only on condition that you give us a democratic Hungary."

Directly at least Karolyi was the obstacle in the path of a coalition of the war party. This carried in agreement to such a cabinet only on conditions that Tisza would not get out, which naturally these would not do.

Karolyi declared he felt there could come no change in the courses of affairs unless Count Tisza were eliminated, and that a coalition cabinet with him at the head would be no better than no cabinet.

He has refused to have anything to do with the coalition effected between the opposition and the government, whereby the leaders of the former are to be consulted by the latter, kept informed of all that goes on, and permitted to offer advice as to the solution of big and important problems. Karolyi called out of the independent party all those who had been won over with the declaration that the coalition meant no added influence for the opposition leaders, yet partial responsibility for the war while he disapproves.

Others Secede.

With him seceded some ten other independents, and among these "strays" belonging to other parties or to no party allied themselves with him. Together, as the "New Independent Party," they are the subject of ridicule and even of serious accusations.

The mildness that is said about Count Karolyi is that he is an "hereditary extremist," and perhaps the severest is that he is a Russophile and disloyal to his country because he would like to see Hungary take advantage of its present indispensability and force Austria and Germany to grant the reforms he believes necessary as the price of Hungary's continuation of the fighting.

The "platform," which Karolyi and his followers espouse, a combination of the radical proposals of the last few years, and which is above all anti-German, is disliked by those who want to be conservative in their criticism. Prussian, but with patriotic added. Yet this has not deterred the youthful son of conservative agra-

from continuing his fight.

The Karolyi Platform.

The Karolyi platform embraces the following:

General, equal and secret balloting.

Reform of the treatment accorded to the multiple nationalities that make up the Hungarian nation.

Policies of the "open hand" toward all nationalities during the war and in concluding peace.

Complete independence from Germany after the war.

Democratization of Hungary.

The friends of Karolyi and his followers toward the Slavs, and finds its origin in the ballot reforms attempted by Count Tisza to 1910 which resulted, according to the Karolyi viewpoint, in a complete debacle for Hungarian democracy. Karolyi, accordingly, has come out for a reform which shall give the ballot to every adult male regardless of all property or educational qualifications.

Democracy for All.

In regard to Hungary's various nationalities, the Karolyi party takes the stand that, hitherto the Romanian, the Slovaks and the Serbian elements have been oppressed in favor of the Hungarian element. As there have grown in those elements of the population intelligent and cultural and patriotic tendencies, there has been an effort to give them the ballot.

Much against their will, so the Karolyiists have had to yield. The Romanians have had to look to Romania if they wanted education in their native tongue, or political opportunity. The Slovaks have had reluctantly to seek what they wanted in far-off oppressive Russia. The Serbians have had to rely on Serbia.

The Karolyi followers in this connection, it is explained, are seeking only what has been sought for a score of years—full democracy for everyone, regardless of nationality or language, the opportunity for everyone to hold office, the creation of a democratic empire.

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Fully equipped with a standard two-ton electric lighting and starting system built into the car and guaranteed.

Motorized four ventilating wind shield speedometer, electric horn, complete tool equipment, 102-inch wheel base, powerful silent valve in the head motor, self-tied sliding gear transmission. Front suspension quadruple lateral shock absorbing, made of chrome vanadium steel, student pending a patent, and another type computing steering, rear rubber tire. Will deliver 4 1/2 miles to the gallon, and will give better than 6,000 miles to the tire.

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No less significant than the reduction of the new model of the announcement that the Chevrolet will be the most popular field car in eight studies car to sell for \$1,000. There are but fourteen or fifteen manufacturers making eight cylinder cars. The new Chevrolet eight has been tried out by engineers and executives and is a demonstrated success, although it will not appear on the market until early in October.

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How to Give Good Advice.

The best way to give good advice is to set a good example. When others see how quickly you get over your cold by taking Chamberlain's cough remedy they are likely to follow your example. This remedy has been used for many years and enjoys an excellent reputation, obtainable everywhere.

CADETS ALREADY POURING IN FOR SCHOOL OPENING

Advanced Enrollment of New Mexico Military Institute Larger Than Ever Before! Faculty All on Hand.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.

Roswell, N. M., Sept. 8.—With all members of the faculty on hand and ready for duty and with cadets and prospective cadets coming in on every train to be ready when the time comes, the opening of the 1916-1917 session of the New Mexico Military Institute, which takes place next Tuesday, bids fair to be the most auspicious in the history of the institution.

The illustrious railroad strike last week had the effect of creating a wild stampede of faculty members who hastened to get to Roswell in plenty of time so as to run no risk of being marooned in their homes or vacation places for lack of railroad facilities. A number of prospective students took the same precaution.

Cadets of the institute who are now

enrolled at West Point. They are five in number, as follows: Harry Remburg, of Las Cruces; Lawrence Hanley, of Albuquerque; Carroll Leppel, of Wyoming; William Murray, of Los Angeles, and Robert Wiley, of Silver City.

Captain Barlow thoroughly enjoyed his visit with these young men, and thought back most interesting accounts of field work. Remburg is now second classman and is standing well up toward the top in academic work. Hanley ranks among the first thirty in a class of more than 140, and both he and Leppel have been made non-commissioned officers. Murray and Wiley were the two former Roswell cadets who entered this year. They were received on certificate from the institute, and are making headway without the slightest difficulty—in fact, the standing enjoyed by former cadets of the New Mexico Military Institute both at West Point and Annapolis is one of the best evidence of the excellence of the institution and of the training given young men at Roswell.

Graduates in Demand.

Captain Barlow expressed himself as proud of the showing made by the young men who went out from the institute under his training and who are now making such excellent records in the national military academies. They are mainly army-looking soldiers and are attracting attention and reflecting honor upon their earlier training.

The institute has been solicited by the war department to recommend two cadets for entrance at the military academy next June. The government makes the advantage of having boys from this school and are anxious to have as many as possible



MOTORCYCLE GUN SQUAD OF THE NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE.

with the result that the "Safety First" motto was fully carried out on the part of both professors and cadets. A number of the professors were in the east where they had been taking post-graduate courses at the big universities during the summer months, and they displayed a commendable burst of speed in getting back to Roswell in view of the gravity of the strike situation.

Students From a Distance.

Some idea of the wide publicity that the institute has gained through the successful achievements of its students and faculty may be gained from the fact that a remarkable large number of students from eastern states have applied for enrollment and last Sun-

day's train brought in three students from as far east as Indianapolis, Pennsylvania, and one from as far west as California. There are now nearly a dozen cadets quartered in barracks and more coming in on every train.

Among the notable arrivals in Roswell recently were Hon. Charles A. Spies and family, of Las Vegas, who motored over from their home for the purpose of entering their son, Herman, as a cadet. The advanced enrollment of New Mexico students continues to be most gratifying. He

and it is apparent that the people of New Mexico are waking up more than ever to the fact that in the military institute they have one of the best educational institutions in the United States and are patronizing it accordingly.

Cadets at West Point.

Captain W. E. Barlow, U. S. A., retired, who holds the position of military director, and family, of Las Vegas, who motored over from their home for the purpose of entering their son, Herman, as a cadet. The advanced enrollment of New Mexico students continues to be most gratifying. He

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WANTS TO ANNEX PHILIPPINES TO UNITED STATES

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Speaking in Manila, Advocates Such a Move, First as Territory, Later as a State.

Associated Press Correspondence.

Manila, Aug. 29.—The inclusion of the Philippines in the permanent territory of the United States first as a territory and later as a state, was advocated at the recent annual banquet of the Manila Merchants' association by Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, who is making a brief stay in the Philippines, and will pay a visit to the former

ing the last decade. The islands could not have been developed except by the expenditure of immense sums of money, and capital would not have come to the country nor would it remain, except upon condition that the stability of the government and also the friendly attitude of the inhabitants are both assured. Perhaps what is needed at the present time more than anything else for the advancement of the best interests of the people of this country is the confidence of foreign investors of money that their investments will be protected."

The speaker then urged the Philippines seriously to consider the question whether it would not be to their best interest to remain permanently under the American flag. He spoke of the possibilities of disaster for an independent government, and closed by declaring he thought it would be mutually beneficial if, at some future date, the United States had a territory or state designated as "Philippines."

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MUCH LUMBER NEEDED BY TEXAS RAILROADS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 9.—Calls for large amounts of lumber to be used in connection with the construction of new railroad projects in the state of Texas totaling over 300 miles of new road, and necessitating in their building the use of approximately 800,000 cross ties, promises to furnish one of the substantial demands in the general lumber market. More than 1,000,000 feet of lumber, in railroad cross-ties, will be needed in the construction of the Texas road.

As a member of the business fraternity he said, "I dare assert that the great majority of the business men of the United States are not favorable to the administration or settlement of the affairs of the Philippines, and will do whatever they can to assist in the ultimate solution of the

problem."

We recognize the rights and the welfare of the Filipinos and we know that the large majority of us, in closing the most intelligent and influential have a feeling of sincere friendship for the United States and are grateful for what has been done for the islands. We would reciprocate the friendship and we would assure them to become one of the greatest and most influential civic and political organizations. We are making progress with the hope that what we will entitle us to the respect and approval of the entire world in the years to come.

And then it is worth of comment that private capital of citizens of the United States in large amounts has been invested in the Philippines dur-

ing the last decade. The amount of capital invested in the Philippines is approximately 1,450 feet of lumber.

The North Texas and Santa Fe has applied for a charter to build a railroad from Shattuck, Ellis county, Oklahoma, through Lipscomb, Custer, and Hansford counties, Texas, for a stretch of 100 miles. The company will have a market for approximately 250,000 feet of lumber.

The firm of J. A. Hunter & Sons, of Midland, Texas, has recently been awarded a contract by the Midland and Northwestern railway to build its line from Midland northeast to Seminole, Texas, a distance of 60 miles.

Approximately 180,000 cross ties,

the equivalent of 1,450 feet of lumber, will be needed.

Sunday Services at the Churches

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Sixth and Sixth Streets.

Edw. P. Schueler, Pastor.

Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning sermon, "The Missionaries." Evening, "Disciples Indeed."

Sunday school, 8:45 a. m.

Junior C. E., 3 p. m.

Senior Endeavor, 7 p. m. topic, "The Greatness of God," led by E. C. Keeler.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Carl Schmid, pastor. Residence, 407 South High street. Phone 2047.

We hold our services in the library, corner Edith street and Central avenue.

Professional service, 10:30 a. m.

Regular services with the celebration of the Lord's Supper, 11 a. m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Silver and Sixth Streets.

Pastor, E. H. Cooper.

Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Evening musical.

Morning theme, "It is appointed unto man once to die and after this the judgment." Heb. 9:27.

Dismissal, "Peace."

Prayer, "Peace be with you."

Evening services.

The special monthly musical serv-